VEDSESDAY EVENING, PER 10. 1846. Tim past week has been one of extreme duliness, and we have

The Hawaiian Sect of whaters will leave port this spring the most favorable anspices; no vessels in this ocean are better fitted or officered—all the experience of previous years is taken advantage of in their appointments, fitting and manning: we predict for them a prospersus season, and if any ship fulls to

some up to the average it will not be for want of liberality and foresight on the part of the owners, or of incompleteness in the We notice in a San Francisco paper a table of exports from that city, from which we clip the following total amount of ex-

iste as it has been ; the market has been glutted through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation ; the stock is still fair, but not heavy. The stock of Hawalian is quite

large—the mill has stopped grinding for the season—the balance of wheat at the mill being reserved for seed for the planters.

BUGAR—Small accomions are being made to the stock by consters from Eaust. We hear of no sales. No. 1 is held at Sc. des of 3,500 the domestic at 2je.

FLOUR.—The Mill Company have raised the price of their four to \$12 a bbt., wholesale, at which price there are small BOOTS AND SHOES. The market is very well supplied with secot descriptions, and no demand. Sales hardly cover cost of

se of 60 bbis bread, damaged, at anction, at 91 je

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Ships Maile.

For San Francisco—per Yankee, about 20th inst. For Karai—per Excel, to-day. For Lanausa—per Maria on Saturday. PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I. ARRIVALS.

Peb. 4—Sch Alice, Spunyarn, from Kaual.
5—Sch Keoni Ana, Rikeke, from Kaual.
6—Sch Kamol, Chadwick, fin Lahaina.
7—Sch Kamehameha IV., from Kohala.
9—Sch Excel, Autonio, from Kaual.
10.—Sch Maria, Molteno, fin Lahaina.
11—Sch Kekauluchi, fin Kaitua, Hawaii.
Talagaaphed, —S a. M. Chii ba Alex Garegos, fin Lahaina.

DEPARTURES. Peb. 4-Sch Moi Keiki, Hall, for Kahului via Lahaina 4—Sch Moi Keiki, Hall, for Kaholui via Lahalua.
4—Sch Excel, Antonio, for Kolos.
4—Sch Warwick, for East Maui.
4—Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihae.
6—Sch Kamoi, Chadwick, for Lahalua.
8—Am wh bark Merrimac, Long, to cruise.
8—Haw sch Pfel, Paneisburg, for Ascension and
9—Haw brig Hawaii, Schimmeifennig, to cruise.
9—Am brig Leveret, Benedict, for New Zealand.
10—Sch Kamehameha IV., for Kohala.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. Williams of the Cincinnati, at Lahaina, has furnished us, by letter, with the following whaleship reports:—At St. Carlos, Nov 19, ship Clusen, Cash, of Nantucket, from the Line, 1100 sp, 100 wh; at Valparaiso, Dec 3, bark N. S. Perkins, Kiblen, of N. L., 75 bris wh, bound to Kodiack. Spoke Dec 13, S. lat. 18°, W. long. 74° 40, ship Hero, Holly, of Nan tucket, 600 sp; Nov 15, S. lat. 45°, W. long. 76°, ship Dromo, May, of N. L., 60 sp, 160 wh; Nov 25. S. lat. 440, W. long.

VESSELS IN PORT.-FEB. 10.

Am clipper ht Yankee, Smith.

H. I. M. brig Alcibiade, Marigny.
Ship John Marshall, Pendleten.
Haw brig Antilla, Buschman.
Am clipper ship Polynesis, Perkins.
Missionary packet Morning Star, Moore.

Ship Chas. Phelps, Eldridge | Bark Italy, Baberek

Consters in Port.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1.—Fr which Manche, Lalanne, 135 ds fm Havre, clean.
4.—Am which Corea, Fish, fm the line.
4.—Am which Brutus, Henry, 60 spiseason.
6.—Am which Circinnati, Williams, 350 wh, 2500 bone, last fm Valparaiso bound to the Ochotsk.
6.—Chil bk Alex Garegos, Ross, 44 ds fm Callao.
7.—H. B. M. Str. Vixen, Meacham, fm Hilo.

DEPARTURES. 8.—Brutus, Henry, for Honolulu.

Vessela Expected from Foreign Ports

Am bark Fanny Major, Paty, will leave San Francisco abor Am clipper origantine Josephine, Baker, sailed from New ork Dec. —, due here April I.

The Vaguero, en route for Melbourne, will leave San Francisabout Jan. 31—due here Feb. 12th to 16th.

Schooner Sophia, Homer, was to leave San Francisco about m. 20—due here Feb. 10 to 15.

The Brillia from Liverney Med.

Jan. 20—due here Feb. 10 to 15.

The Br Brig Antilia, from Liverpool, will be due in all Feb.
The ship Eliza & Ella sailed from Boston Oct 30, for Honolulu direct—will be due March 1.

The sch Golden State is due from Aibion River, north-west coast of America, with a cargo of lumber.

Am steam frigate Merrimac will be due in March, from Valgariso via Tahiti.

The Am ship Aspasia will be due about April 1st, from Acambro. The clipper ship Frigate Bird is due from San Francisco. The Hawaiian brig Advance will be due from Fanning's Isl.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

For Kantlet-per Moi Keiki. Feb. 4—2000 ft lumber, 2 half-merels salmon, 1 roll China matting, 200 jbs rice, 3 coils rope, bris bread, 2 rolls sine, 14 pkgs miles. From Koloa—per Alice, Feb 4—15 cords firewood, 6 passen-

For Kawaman—per Mary, Feb 4—10 bndls hoop iron, 3 defruit trees, 5 berres, 5 donkeys, 20 okgs miles. From Kolos-per Mary, seb 4-10 bindis hoop iron, 3 do fruit trees, 5 herres, 5 donkeys, 20 okes milee.

From Kolos-per Keeni Ans, Feb 5-3 kegs sugar, 11 bindis tobacco, 2 bags coffee, 5 do fungus, 6 bris Irish potatoes, 2 do com, 15 bunches banamas, 2 bags salt, 6 hides, 500 goat skins, 11 bris kukui oil, 50 coccanuts, 5 kegs butter, 5 cords firewood, 5 hogs, 4 chickens, 20 calabashes, 19 drinking calabashes, 10 mats, 10 fine do, 4 buckets eggs, 5 bundles fish, 1000 ft boards,

PASSENGERS.

ACTUALD, N. Z per Leveret, Feb 9 J A Rowe, J R down to \$225, to suit the whims of any criticis-Marshall, Mrs Rowe, Mrs Marshall, J Hernandez Harry Adams, Luther Bell, P Miles, Raphael Gur

For Lanaura-per Moi Keiki, Feb 4-B F Polles, and 15 deck For Kolna-per Excel, Feb 4-Hon L Andrews, Judge J lardy, and 10 on deck. y, and 10 on Gock.

Kawaman—per Mary, Feb 4—Mrs L Lyons, J H Wood,
dip, T Cummins, and 20 on deck.

In Lakama—per Kamoi, Feb 4—A G Thurston, W Good-From Kotos—per Kamehameha IV, Feb 7—Miss Martha A Insuberham, and 25 on dect. From Baras—per Knoel, Feb 9—Mr James Bicknell, Julius adolt and 25 on deck.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

MANCH'S BETHEL-Rev. S. C. Damon Chaptain-Kin street, near the Sallors' Home. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 75 P. M. Seats froe. Subbath School after ORT STREET CHURCH—Corner of Fort and Berets—Pulpit temporarily occupied by Rev. Lorrin A Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 75 P. M. School meets at 10 A. M.

TOTAL CHURCH—Numann avenue, corner of the Ber. Wrs. S. Turner, Pactor. Preaching tay at 11 4. M. and 74 P. M. Scate free. So of meets at 10 A. M.

charge of R. Ber. Bishop Majgret, assisted by Able Bodots. Services every Sanday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Control Spatch Process in Hawaiian, every first at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sanday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sanday at 10 A. M. and 24 P. M.

PAPER! PAPER! MOAD AND NARROW;

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11. Can it be that the commerce of the islands falling off?-that the real, vital prosperity of the kingdom is diminishing? The tables prepared by the Collector-General, which we published January 28, indicate this. They should be exmined by every one who has any interest in the mmercial advance of our islands; especially by our statisticians, legislators and government. If our commerce is really retrograding, as the figures indicate, and the country going back to heathendom, the cause should be sought for, discovered,

and if possible remedied. In order that our readers may compare the trade of the past year with that of previous years, we have prepared the following exhibit, which will show the principal totals for the past twelve

	1847	1852	1856	T T	of t
These figures give the number of different entries of whalers at various ports -sonn of the vessels entering at three, four said even five ports	7,035,058 729,839 605,618 710,138 598,382		\$1,180,165 1,151,422 1,883,169	TOTAL IMPORTS.	Of the Commerce of the
fve the r	54534 84888	586 472 68 691	99 870, 87 679		erce o
umber of	1,845 8 1,846 8 1,226 6 8,760 7	586,122 67 472,996 88 688,895 28	645,526 10 670,824 67 572,601 49	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
different en	5 586,522 279,748 266,819 8 299,018 8 201,625	274,029 281,569 267,261 809,828	\$428,308 466,278	DOMESTIC PRODUCK EXPORTED	Sandwich Islands, for 12 Years, from [PREPARED FOR THE PACIFIC COMMEN
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whalers	246,529 198,102 88,551 66,208 62,825	91,992 91,997 91,492	22,222 04,545	PRODUCK PRODUCK	nds, f
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us ports	8,506 8,508 8,508	162,126 155,640 113,001 1160,602	8,177	TOTAL. CUSTOM HOUSE MECHITS.	nds, for 12 Years, from
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norts				E N N	10

show a decrease of \$21,000 from those of 1856, here for many years to come. and of \$253,000 from those of 1855, and of \$460,in the total erports we find a falling off of \$25,000. Nor is this all. Our merchant fleet appears to have dwindled down to less than what it was ten tain heather in the vicinity. In lower Egypt,

publish to the world, and when published without comments, seems to indicate that our national But let us see whether it is really so or not. Some perhaps will attribute this decrease to the for it. Others will attribute it to the small number of whalers visiting the islands in 1857; but ships over the previous year, though our shipping list shows the number to have been less. The that of 1857 (larger by 21 ships) is supposed to 150 less than the previous year. These fluctua-

In 1856, they were allowed \$800 each; this \$225 each. These variations, of course, make a and on floats the boat. material difference in the sum total credited to exports, not at all to our credit in presenting an annual balance-sheet of our trade, to be examined by other nations. The sum allowed in the tables this year as the average, is probably not far from food recently discovered : "Two agriculturists of correct. But the Collector does not follow out the Department of the Var observed one day, in his average. He gives us a sum total of 387 whalers, (counting their spring and fall seasons.) which at \$600 worth of supplies to each, would make \$232,000; whereas, he allows to the whalers at all the ports to take up only \$151,600. This would increase our exports \$81,000, making the total \$726,526 10, instead of \$645,526 10, as it now stands in his tables. If the sum of \$600, fixed as the estimate this year, is found on examination to be correct, let it stay so, but don't next year put it up to \$800 again, and in 1860 a paste, with water, to be used as manure for

ing officials. But notwithstanding the apparent retrograde movement which the Collector's figures show, there is a bright side to this landscape picture, in which we find the luxuriant plantations of our staple cane and coffee dotted with mills and drying-houses; while in the back-ground, grazing on our lofty mountains, are the countless herds of cattle, sheep and goats, which in time will be our main reliance, in exporting beef, tallow, hides. wool and skins. It is in our staples, shipped as for there is here some variety of flowers, and cargoes, that we find encouragement-these show among them none that would be likely to impart Honolale, on Tuesday evening, Even Frances, aged 15 a gain, and one that will probably increase from to it a disagreeable flavor-for it is a well known

year to year, subject to local fluctuations of fact that honey is always liable to be flavored by course. The value of domestic products shipped the prevailing flower of a district. Among the as cargoes in 1856, was only \$155,448, while in 1857 it is \$247,703, or an increase of \$92,255. It is in the increase of our cargo exports of do- orange blossoms, from which it is in a great meamestic produce, that we can alone base any solid advance. Our principal exports have been as

ous years : Molasses and Syrup, - 48,486 58,802 Pounds Sugar, - -Pounds Coffee, - -- 700,556 554,895 - - 311,807 - 49,805 70,914 103,700 Woof, (bales,) - - 49,895 Hides, - 253 - - - - 9,885 5,858 The question is often asked, How are the heavy balances against the islands paid off?

Here we are shown to have \$1,130,000 imports * Nors .- In the Exports of 1856, the Collector does not include the sum of \$87,280 45, the product of vessels in the whale fishery under the Hawaiian flag. In our "comparative view," published above, that amount is included for 1856. In the Exports for 1857, the Collector includes the product of the whale ashery in the sum total of exports. When both amounts are in-cluded, as they should be, they show a decrease of \$21,000 in the exports for 1857, and not an increase, as the Polymerien

and only \$645,524 exports. Now, the explanation is to be found in the amount of supplies and goods furnished to the whaling fleet. No one believes that they supply all their wants with \$151,600. Not at all. Were any correct statement of the business of each whaler recruiting here to be obtained, it would be found that the fleet take up in domestic products and imported goods, on which duty has been paid, annually not less than \$1000, and in former years (say from 1850 to '54) much larger amounts. payment of these supplies they tender their drafts, and these drafts are sent abroad to pay for imports. But this, of course, does not and cannot appear

in the Collector's tables. In addition to the tables furnished in former years, the Collector has add d one showing the direct trade of foreign vessels with the Hawaiian Islands from and to "home ports." By it, it appears that of the goods imported nearly threefourths are under the American flag, and almost the entire outward cargoes are under the same flag. Following this table is one exhibiting the carrying trade of the islands with foreign ports, which is only a continuation of the pre-

vious. The statistics given by the Collector are more full and probably more reliable than those of any previous year, and if the details of his department show the same accuracy and clearness, he deserves credit for the manner in which it has been conducted. In these annual statistics there is, however, room for improvement. Were the number of passengers arriving and departing added, with perhaps the number of seamen shipped and discharged, it would be valuable. So also the amount of coin imported and exported.

The Honey Bee.

We are glad to know that the little colony of bees, which arrived in Honolulu about four months since, are now, under the charge of Dr. Hillebrand, thriving finely. The hives are weighty with white and delicious looking honey; and the inmates of each of them have so multiplied in numbers that the Doctor is in daily expectation of their swarming anew. The attempt which one hive made last week, (which was noticed in our issue of the 4th) to send out a young colony, and which failed principally for want of the presence of a queen, has not, as vet, been repeated; but their guardian holds bimself ready at a moment's warning to attend their summons, and install a fifth swarm

In the beautiful garden of Dr. Hillebrand the bees have a fine opportunity to gather sweets; but not satisfied with so narrow a limit to their labors, they visit all the various gardens of our city daily, and seem to find great attractions in many of the flowers cultivated there. The banana blossoms and sweet-scented florabundas are their especial favorites, and they work as bard in collecting and storing up honey as if they anticipated a long and frosty winter, and were anxious to lay in speedily a sufficient stock of provisions. For so small a number of bees there is no scarcity that among the banana, kukui and other flower-It will be seen that there has been during 1857. ing trees and plants of these islands, there will be a falling off in the principal items. The imports sufficient sustenance for all the hives established

But there is such a thing as overstocking a dis-000 from those of 1854. The domestic produce trict with bees; and in some countries of the exported in 1857, shows a decrease of about eastern hemisphere laws have been introduced to \$43,000 from those of 1856, notwithstanding the avert this result. It is a common practice in assertion of the Polynesian to the contrary. And Germany and Switzerland to carry the hives from one place to another, as fast as the owner imwhere the flower harvest is not so early by several This is certainly a disheartening picture to weeks, as in the upper district, the practice of transportation is carried on to a more considerable extent. At the beginning of the season the growth has been checked from some latent causes. hives, after being collected at different villages, marked and numbered by their owners, are heaped pyramidally upon boats prepared to receive them, falling off in the number of merchant ships. and conveyed up the river to take the advantage Referring to the table, we find that 41 less ships of the earliest flowers. They are then allowed to have visited us in 1857 than in 1856. But the float gradually down, stopping at different places Collector allows that these ships take each only for longer or shorter periods, according to the about \$200 of products, and this cannot account amount of produce afforded by the surrounding country. And after traveling perhaps three months in this way, and regaling t emselves upon the Collector's tables show an increase of 21 whale- the perfumes of the orange flowers, roses and jessamines of Northern and Central Egypt, the bees are carried back to the villages from which whaling fleet of 1856, however, are supposed to they were first taken, and the boatmen receive have taken \$191,750 in domestic produce, while | from their proprietors a recompense proportionate to the number of hives contributed by each. In have taken only \$151,600 in products, or \$40,- this way the Egyptians reap an abundance of delicious honey. The French, borrowing a lesson tions in the estimated supplies taken by whalers, from the Egyptians, adopt the same plan. Some are what cause the apparent decrease in the ex- hundreds of hives are placed in a boat which floats port trade of the kingdom. It is time that some down the stream at night, and stops by day. correct average be ascertained and adhered to. The bees wander forth in the morning in quest of food, and at night, when they are all quietly year, \$600 each; and in 1855, we believe, only resting from their labors, the anchor is weighed, In case the bees find it difficult to procure suffi-

cient sustenance from flowers, other kinds of food may be given them to advantage. A French paper contains the following account of a new the month of May last, that all their bees had left their hives, although the latter were well filled and exceedingly heavy. Towards evening the fugitives returned heavy laden, but on the following morning set out in a direction which was this time carefully noted by the farmers, who had been watching their doings. They immediately followed them, and soon arrived at a farm where cakes of tilseed, which had been previously subjected to the oil press, were being beaten up into potatoes. There, to their surprise, they saw their bees clustering round the tubs containing the paste, evidently enjoying a luxury hitherto unknown to them. The lesson was not lost upon the agriculturists, who immediately procured their bees abundance of this food, and have now been rewarded with nearly ten times the usual quantity of produce, besides an immense increase in the reproduction of the insect."

We know of no reason why the honey of our Hawaiian bees should not be of excellent quality. best honey in the world is that brought from the Isle of Bourbon-strongly flavored with the sure gathered. Corsican honey is flavored with the box tree; and instances have occurred where follows, which we compare with the two previ- honey has been rendered worthiess by being gathered in the vicinity of onion fields. The classic thyme of Mount Hymettus, in Greece, imparts to the honey of that section the high flavor for which it is so justly renowned; and although this thyme has been transferred again and again into the gardens of the Italian bee keepers, they have not succeeded in imparting with it its delicious aroma. The exiled plant never flourished in the stranger soil, but languished for the barren rocks and life-giving breezes of Attica. In Cuba. the mignonnette is extensively cultivated, its flowers vielding the finest flavored honey known. The export of honey from Cuba for 1837 amounted to

A swarm of bees usually contains from ten to fifty thousand individuals-including the queen, and under the circumstances they have our warmest the workers, and the drones, or males. The sympathy.

workers are all females. The future queen is selected, when very young, from among them, and by a peculiar system of food and nursing, is made to attain a much greater physical develo than her less favored sisters. There is but on queen to each swarm, and her sole office is to propagate the species. The workers of the hive are the most interesting of the three classes. They build the cells, collect the honey, and feed the other bees and the young. The honey is brought in their stomachs from the flowers and disgorged into the cells to serve as food for the dults of the hive. The young are fed with "be bread." which consists of the pollen of flower that collects upon the little hairs that cover the body of the workers, and which is carefully removed and stored away. The wax, of which th cells are built, is formed from honey by means of a sort of digestive process. Bees are the most loyal subjects in the world

and it would be an endless task to recount the many stories which are told of their devoted at tachment to their queen. She is the mainsprin upon which all their order, union and happines lepend : and if at any time she strays from her hive without the knowledge of her subjects, he little kingdom is at once thrown into a state of terrible confusion .- the inmates running up and down as if frantic, and buzzing as if their bearts would break. But the lost one is no sooner found than the excitement subsides; the news is com municated in a moment, and perfect peace pre vails. The pleasure of the little lovalists is manifested by a gentle waving of their wings as they return to their former labors.

Besides being industrious and loval, bees are very intelligent creatures. One writer mentions an instance of their coating over with gum a dead mouse which was in their hive-thus rendering their home proof against any impure effluyium. They displayed even more sagacity in the case of a snail, which they sealed up only at the opening of his shell.

Like all other good citizens of a community bees have some enemies, and among them perhaps the moth is the most destructive. Sometimes th only effectual method, when a hive is infested with moths, is to remove the entire colony into a new domicil. A story is told of an old lady in Connecticut, who, thinking to destroy the moths that annoved her bees so much, illuminated her garden and bee house at night with torches. The consequence was that instead of singeing the marauders she destroyed her own bees, who came out in great pilikia to see what was the matter There are some kinds of birds, too, that love no tithit better than a nice plump bee, with its stomach distended with delicious honey. Tomtits are said to disturb them by tapping at their hives, and then snap up with eager delight the unfortunate little creatures that come to the door Sometimes a knowing old toad may be seen seated under a hive, waiting to seize upon all such as, coming home, loaded with precious spoils, accidentally fall to the ground.

Although good soldiers they rarely make war -fighting only in self defence. History, however, records at least one instance where they proved useful auxiliaries to man in a battle. A Greek vessel, having on board besides other cargo a number of bee hives, was attacked while threading her passage among the islands of the Ægean Sea by a pirate. - The enemy gave chase, ran along side and were about to board. Resistance against so strong a force of desperate and well armed men seemed useless, when, suddenly, at the last moment, a bright idea struck the captain. Seizing a hive of bees in his brawny arms agines the honey to be exhausted from the moun- he leaned over the rail and hurled it down upon the deck of the piratical craft. The heavy crash with which it struck the planks was almost instantly followed by a vell of mingled agony and rage from the assailants. Another hive, and another followed, and as they were successively shattered upon the deck, their startled inmates fastened upon the pirates in a manner that astonished them. They could have borne down the pikes and cutlasses of their human focs, but they ould not resist the attacks of these insidious little enemies. Frantic with pain they fell one over another in their haste to escape, and many of them leaped into the water. The master of the other vessel took advantage of the confusion and made his escape without further pursuit

> It was formerly the custom in England for parsons to levy tithes upon the parishioners; and the following anecdote is related of a country squire whose parish preacher insisted upon having the tenth swarm : " 'It shall be done,' quoth the gentleman. It fortuned within two daies the gentleman had a great swarme, the which he put into a hive, and toward night carried them home to the parson's house; the parson, with his wife and familie, he found at supper in a faire hall : the gentleman saluted them, and told the parson he had brought him some bees. 'Ay, marry,' quoth the parson, 'this is neighborly done: I pray you carry them into my garden.' 'Nay, by troth,' quoth the gentleman, 'I will leave them even here.' With that he gave the hive a knock against the ground, and all the bees fell out: some stung the parson, some stung his wife, and some his children and family; and out they ran as fast as they could shift into a chamber, and well was he who could make shift for himself. leaving their meate cold upon the table in the hall. The gentleman went home, carrying his

> emptie hive with him." The hum of bees is always a pleasant music. There is something cheerful in the busy murmur of the little insect as with capricious fancy it flits from flower to flower, sipping here and tasting there, carrying off a memento from every spot it alights upon, and yet always leaving something to be gleaned by the next comer. In olden days omens were drawn from their swarming. Urban VII and Louis XII adopted them for devices upon their coats of arms. Writers of every age have made them a theme for prose and verse. As examples of industry bees are models which all men would do well to imitate; and the order of their government is far superior to that of many governments in human communities. Shakspeare draws the following comparison between bees and

"So work the Honey Bees-Creatures that by a rule in nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom.
They have a king and officers of sorts;
While some, like magistrates, correct at home
Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad;
Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds,
Which pillage they with merry march bring hor Which pillage they with merry march bring? To the tent royal of their emperor: Who, busied in his majesty, surveys. The singing masons building roofs of gold; The civil citizens kneading up their honey; The poor mechanic porters crowding in Their heavy burdens at this narrow gate; The sad eyed justice, with his surly hum, Delivering o'er to executors pale. The lazy, yawning drone."

GEMS FROM THE POLYNESIAN .- The following as pore characteristic of that sheet than beautiful: "Come, come, squeeze that trumpet a little."-Poly. For "trumpet" read Syphon, and the figure

"The communication in to-day's paper is worthy of a serious perusal."-Poly. Hardly as much can he said of its editorials, for it is a serious task to wade through them.

" If the Advertiser would only eschew bad comany," &c .- Poly. That is excellent advice, considing the source. We have long been trying to get rid of bad company; but it seems as if the govern-

ment can't dispense with its organ. "Our destiny seems to stare us in the face."-Poly. We were not aware that any gallows had been erected for the benefit of the Polynesian staff; Dr. Gulich's Letter Agulu-

The late hour at which the copy of the communic ion inserted in our last issue relating to whalemen was handed in (only four hours before our country edition was struck off.) precluded our accompany it with those remarks which appeared necessary During the discussion which the publication of th etter of Dr. Gulick has given rise to, we have made n remarks on it excepting those which accompanied the letter. Our views on it were then distinctly stated and can be found by reference to the Commercial Nov. 5. The point at issue is not whether immorality exists among the whaling fleet. Every one who has had any acquaintance with whalemen knows that it loes. That was clearly asserted in the paper alluded to. But we did then and do now most unhesitatingly deny that seven-eighths of the whaling fleet in the Pacific "are the most disgusting of moral pest houses," and that their sailors " are given to every crime."

The main point at issue, (which our correspondents have not kept before them), and for which Dr. Gulick was blamed, is the fact that he published this exaggerated attack on seamen, in a Boston paper, to be copied throughout the Union, where that class were little known, and could not be expected to defend To illustrate the point, let us suppose that a distin-

guished clergyman or layman, comes to these islands and travels about visiting every mission station, professing everywhere a great interest in the work of civilization going on; he returns to the States or to England and publishes his account, and says that after the most thorough examination into the state of morals and religion here, he is fully satisfied that nine-tenths of the 20,000 professing Christians at these islands are unfit to be called Christians-and further asserts that seven-eighths, (or even a large majority) of the females are known to sell their virtue for lucre. Though such a statement might have truth at the foundation of it, it would be a gross falsehood and slander, and an injustice to the natives and their teachers. Now, supposing this traveler, instead of publishing his statement here where the truth is known, should only proclaim it abroad among the American and English churches, what would be the effect but to sever the bonds of sympathy which have so long bound the natives of these islands and the work of missions here to the bearts of the American people. The evil arising would be just in proportion to the position and standing of the person who had published the account.

Now Dr. Gulick has indiscreetly placed himself in recisely the attitude of that traveler. He has published a statement in regard to the whaling fleet which, though founded in truth, is highly exaggerated. This statement was originally published where whalemen are little known, and where the truth of the accusation could not be readily tested. The cause of truth does not gain by such expedients; nor will the morality of whaling captains or seamen be improved by such random attacks on them. Dr. Gulick has no doubt met many obstacles and trials from the few seamen who visit his port. In these trials he has the heartfelt sympathy of every one who loves the work he is engaged in. But he does not appear to have borne in mind that others before him have met similar obstacles in their labors, and borne them as trials.

The whaling fleet of 1857 is not what it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. Changes for the better are constantly going on. We are situated at the head-350 vessels touch every year, while at Ascension, if we remember aright, only twenty-five or thirty whalers touch annually. Our business relations bring us in contact with the captains and officers of nearly all the whalers that visit the group, and from an acquaintance of several years with them, we confidently believe that a fair majority of the fleet of 1857 are commanded by captains or officers who have as high a regard for morality and religion as those of any marine service in the world.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE KING'S BIRTH DAY .- Tuesday last, February

9th, was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of his Mujesty, Kamehameha IV. The day was a beautiful one, with a bright sunshine and a gentle breeze from the westward, though in the streets Old Sol was unsparing of his attentions. At 8 P. M. the flags of all the shipping in port were displayed, as well as from consular and other public buildings on shore, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Punchbowl battery. At noon, a royal salute was fired from H. L. M.'s brig Alcibiade. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Fire Department paraded. Starting from the junction of Fort and Hotel Streets, the rocession marched through all the principal streets of the town, up Nuuanu Valley, as far as the second bridge, and returned to the Engine House of No. 2. where refreshments were partaken of by the Department. Thence the No. 1's were escorted to their House and returning, the Chinese Company were dismissed at their room on King Street, and the "Hook & Ladders" and "Mechanics" returned to their quarters on Union street. The Department made a fine show of men, and both these and their engines appeared to be in a highly efficient state. First in the procession came the pioneers of each company with axes, followel by the Chief Engineer, A. J Cartwright, Esq., and the 1st Assistant Engineer. Capt. B. F. Snow. Immediately following these were the four Fire Wardens ; next was the band (ten instruments) which played well; then the Chinese Company of Firemen, Mr. Achee, foreman, with their tiny engine, the men to the number of 22, dressed in blue flannel shirts and pants, with a motto on their hats in Chinese characters, which a Celestial by-stander informed us signified their readiness to help anybody who was pilikia"-and we may here remark that they have established their character for promptness at fires. Their engine was entirely hid from view by flowers and foliage arranged in that tasty manner in which the natives of the " Flowery Kingdom" so much excel. Following the Chinese came the "Mechanics No. 2," R. Gilliland foreman. red shirts with black facings, numbering thirty-four men-hardy-looking fellows. After these were the "Honolulu, No. 1," P. M'Ginnis foreman, blue uniforms, numbering twenty-eight men-looked well ; their motto " Hoomanawanui," which might be translated with more force than beauty, "Stick to her." Last-but not least-came the Hook & Ladder Company "Protection," T. Spencer foreman, who, in their grey and white uniform, made a fine appearance. They are a comparatively new organization but they turned out about twenty-two men, all stout and stalwart, and with their ominous-looking books and long ladders gave the impression to a looker on that, were it necessary, their power for destructiveness would tell. All the machines were splendidly decorated with flowers in wreaths and boquets, and the Hawaiian flag waved over each. No. 1 carried in a conspicuous position a portrait of His Majesty. The whole display was creditable to the department, and is so far productive of good, that it serves to remind the community of that unobtrusive organization. which, though its services are gratuitous, is ever reatime and labor to the protection of private property. Success to the Honolulu Fire Department, and long may it prosper. The public recognition of the day was concluded by a salute at sundown from Punch Bowl, and in the evening a ball was given by H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, at his residence at Halii-THE YANKEE .- During the past week, this favorite

packet has been hove down in order to be re-coppered. thus giving an opportunity which has been improved by many of our citizens to examine and admire the symmetrical curves of her beautiful model. She has been thoroughly caulked and coppered, and will be in A I order to resume her trips between this port and San Francisco, sailing hence about the 20th inst.

Source.-The commander and officers of the French orig-of-war L'Alcibiade, give an entertainment on Friday evening next on board the brig. The vessel will be moored for the occasion alongside the esplanade

FIFTY Tons or Sugar. The Excel from Kausi on

Tuesday last, brought 50 tons of Libue sugar. She

Margo cargo and taking on heard the above sugar.

was absent from Honolaiu only five days, incl

THE NATCHES SALVAGE CASE.—This case, which was decided some weeks since by the Chief Justice, sitting at Chambers, and appealed to the Supreme Court by the libellants, the owners of the Harmony and Raly, was finally decided on Saturday last. The judgmen of the court increases the amount awarded by th Chief Justice to the owners, officers and crew of the Italy, from 4-10ths to 85-80ths. The claims of t owners of the Harmony, and of G. W. Willfor were dismissed, Justice Robertson dissenting from this part of the judgment.

The four seamen who staid by the wreck through

the winter, had previously received a salvage rewar of 1-10th, by the decision of the Chief Justier, an there now remains 85-80ths for the owners of the Notches from which is to be deducted 1-50th, th wages of Mr. Lockman, the fourth mate.

HONOLULU SCHOOL-TAX .- After perusing the con ments of the Polynesian, we find nothing that call for immediate answer. The tenor of its comme including "matters of fact" which it adduces by the aid of an unrivalled "study of Hawaiian history an legislative proceedings," go forcibly to support th position of the Commercial, that the law is unjus and ought to be repealed. With the public there but one opinion on the subject, and that is, that this tax is unjust, unconstitutional and a violation popular rights. We are glad to hear that a repeal is now talked of by the ministry. Some statemen made by the government organ, we may notice in future or not, as we find leisure. One thing, however, we will here reiterate (for the benefit of am new hand who may be at the bellows) that we wil never condescend to discuss any topic, where the ordinary rules of courtesy are not observed, and blackguardism or accusations without proofs are only resorted to, to maintain a point.

THE WEATHER AND MAILS .- At this season of the year (January and February) the trade winds be tween this port and San Francisco are generally broken up, and vessels report only squalls, calm westerly winds and long passages. Twenty to twen ty-five days passage is nothing unusual, as will be seen by the following arrivals from San Francisco:

Jan. 16, 1853, clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, 24 days. Feb. 23, 1855, "bark Golden Fleece, 27 days. " 19, 1855. " sch. Restless, 23 days. Jan. 30. 1856. " bark Frances Palmer, 25 days. Feb. 23, 1856, " " Yankee, 17 days.

Our mail of Dec. 20 is barely overdue, judging the above data, even if it left San Francisco by 20th of Jan. The Vaquero will probably bring the mail of Jan. 5th, leaving San Francis:o about Feb. 1, due here from the 15th to 20th.

SUPPER AT MECHANIC'S No. 2 .- Of the festive meet ing and sumptuous supper on Tuesday evening at the rooms of No. 2, we have space to give only a brief outline. The viands were good, and the interchange of congenial sentiments and humor was still better. After the regular toasts due to the place and the occasion, a number of volunteer sentiments were given, among which we noticed "The Mechanics as a class." responded to in an eloquent manner by Mr. C. W. Vincent of Protection Hook and Ladder Co. "The Honolulu whaling fleet," and a call for Capt. B. F. Snow as its representative brought forth a neat response from that gentleman, and the hearty manner with which it was received by the company showed that they appreciated the subject and the man.

to the "queen fish" which we described last week. came swimming about the wharf near the Pele's berth, and was caught by hand by a boat-boy. Like the dolphin, when first caught, it displayed all the colors of the rainbow. It is a fac simile of the stuffed specimen in the possession of Mr. Macfarlane, and we understand has been disposed of in like manner One of the oddest things about this odd fish is th circumstance of his coming up to the wharf and se quietly allowing himself to be taken. Possibly it felt lonesome after the capture of its mate and couldn't find any congenial associates in the harbor. THE SOLID Bow .- Since the Merrimac was fitted

with a pine comforter, some two or three feet thick under her nose, to protect her bows from the ice of the northern seas, we notice the Italy and Vernov, both Honolulu ships, are fitting in like manner at J. Robinson & Co.'s shippard. In addition to the outside work, heavy braces and planking are added on the inside, making these vessels about six feet of solid bow with which to present a hold front to the ice. ANOTHER MISS MAUNALOA-ALMOST .- One day last

week, as a Hawaii packet was about sailing from the wharf, a handsome Hawaiian damsel came down for the purpose of embarking to join her friends. Her beauty attracted the notice of the native bystanders. and remembering the Maunaloa kissing excitement, it was proposed to salute the fair one seriatim, as the Polynesian would say. One hold young gallant essayed the attack, but was met with a rebuff that he little anticipated. With a box that must have made his ears ring, she exclaimed "Who or what do you take me for? I am none of your Maunaloa's, but earn my living honestly." The would-be kisser retreated up the wharf quite crest-fallen amid the shouts of derision of the crowd.

MICRONESIA COSTUME AND FRUIT .- Capt. Moore of the Morning Star, has presented us with a couple of mats worn by the females of Micronesia. They are about three feet square, tastefully ornamented with variegated borders, and appear to be made from the leaf of the pandanus. Each female wears two of these mats about the middle, fastened on by a belt or cord of bark, and have no other apparel. Accompanying the mats was a package of the fruit of the pandanus prepared by the natives. The package is about twenty nches in length, and three inches square, the fruit being first covered with leaves and then bound strongly together with cords, as symmetrically and solides if it had been put up at a manufactory.

SHIP'S SIGN BOARD FOUND .- Mr. Julius Dudoit reports to us that a board with the name Hero in wilt letters, fastened to a rail, drifted ashore at Anahola Kauai about two months since. Anahola is the northeastern point of that island, about half way between Waialua and Hanalei. It is known that the brig Hero had her name on her bows, and it proba bly got accidentally broken off with a portion of the head rail attached. COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—The native boy-a young

ster of about fifteen-who is accused by Edwards assaulting him with an ax on the 18th of January, was examined before Judge Griswold on Tuesday last, and fully committed for trial at the April term of the Supreme Court, on a charge of "assaulting with a leadly weapon." On the preliminary examination the boy plead not guilty, and no motive was made pparent for the outrage.

STEAMER TIME.—The clipper schooner Marie Capt. Frank Molteno, which left Honolulu on Wednesday of last week, at 5 P. M. with a north wind. arrived at Lahaina anchorage at daylight on Thurs-The Wednesday evening edition of the Commercial. dispatched by the Maria, was in the hands of our Lahaina subscribers before the Honolulu edition was circulated. The Kamoi, also made the run up to Lahaina in fifteen hours, a few days previously.

ACCTION OF STORE LEASE. On Tuesday next Mr. Colburn will sell the lease of the store now occupied by Dr. Ford. This is one of the most elizible stands in Honolulu. At the same time will be sold several building lots on Tutui street, near the residence of A. On the last page-will be found No. 6 of th

rticles on the Marquesan mission; also a communi-

MATCHES AND CHILDREN .- Care should be taken by house keepers to keep matches from children. The other day a child three or four years of age, got hold of a box of matches while in a chamber alone, and naturally enough began to play with them. When discovered, the bed and a quantity of newly washed clothes were destroyed and the house barely myed from destruction. Matches should be kept in a tin box, above the reach of children. Besides the danger from fire, it may not be generally known that the so-lution in which matches is dipped is a deadly poison.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.)

Six:—By the Polymerian of January 80th, I find a notice to the effect that all wild cattle must be removed, that were purchased previous to January 1st, on or before the first of May next, now running upon the mountains of Hawaii, after which time parties taking the same well because with the parties pears to me rather sharp work, or perhaps Mr. Fireman termed it in your last, "A New Sch." At the time of sale were there any stipul

made as to the time of delivery, brands, color, sm &c.? Or was it bulls, cows, or calves separately of collectively? Or was it catch what you can? taking them as koleas indiscriminately? As long as then can be caught on the mountains of Hawaii, no matter if bulls, cows, or calves came from the berds of Mr. J. P. Parker, the late Mr. Wm. French, Mr. H Posdy, Louzada & Spencer, Mr. Jas. Fay, and other foreigners and natives. It is a well known fact, that those same untamed male quadrupeds, kings of the Hawaiian mountains, have taken away cows from the above named herds. Their calves, as a matter of course, follow them, so that in a few years quite a herd has collected at the loss of the graziers who are now cautioned to remove no wild cattle under the penalty of the law. I allude to only one side of Mauna Kea, or between Mauna Kea and Mauna Los. If these facts are, as I believe them, true, then the public notice alluded to is a " first rate scheme," and the mountain a good trap. But how came these mountain herds to be so not-

merous? Are they from a few cows and one or two bulls that the great benevolent man Vancouver gave to benefit the islands, or have their numbers increase to what they are from the estrays of the above names herds? Again, how can the graziers keep their cat tle from straying and mixing with the denisens of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa? Is the Government claim all calves got by their celebrated unbrand and mongrel-bred wild bulls? If so, the "scheme will prove a very profitable one, as there are number of fat cows driven in for salting, their calves having left them and strayed to the mountains. It is n casy matter to get them until a general drive take place, which may not be for a year. As regards the interest of his Mujesty and the Government, I am half inclined to say they have not, nor will suffer at much as graziers will be liable to according to their proclamation. The cry of their interest having so fered, is like shearing a goat, more noise than wool.

Perhaps some disappointed speculators growl a little
as they may have found to their cost wild bull catching is not what it is cracked up to be. ome of the unfortunate flats may say the writer

wishes the mountains to be left free as they were in the late good old King's time of happy memory, to catch your own cattle when you like. Yes, sir, that is my manao. Shall I say why? Firstly, there are quite a number of sawyers, splitters &c., in the mountains, some considerable distance from where they can get supplies, who are willing to purchase five or ten heads at from legal small owners; their price and means of payment may not suit the legal large owners ; hence a great cry. These saw yers, &c., must have beef; some of them are Pele kanes, therefore cannot do without it. Now sir. is it not better to sell to them and keep them full or let them starve, and make them thieves. Secondly, is there a grazier upon Hawaii that would, according to the proclamation, be safe in branding any calf withits mother being with it, from being taken before

bush are not likely to give up their beef eating propensity suddenly, after it being a custom for so many years. I think you will agree with me that a branded cow will be viewed with a very jealous eye, especially by a person with an hungry stomach, and more especially when they are prohibited from pur-chasing honestly. As regards protecting the interests of his Majesty and the Government, I think some milder form may be brought forth than is hinted at by the proclamation; such as, allow no castrating, branding or earmarking, in the absence of a proper person appointed to take cognizance of the same. Any person transgressing the above rule to forfeit all legal right to their former purchase. All hides before being shipped from any part of the island, to be examined by the same appointed person. Surely a proper person can be found for each district. Any person wishing to kill for use should first notify the above appointed officers of his intention, and by what authority, also how and where his hides were disposed of. This plan may give the Government some little trouble, but I think would tend to discover any other cattle stealing and protect the rights of all par-ties. What would poor old Vancouver say, could be now visit us? But I have already trespassed too long upon your valuable columns, so conclude, hoping some other plan will be adopted than the above-mentioned "New Scheme." Yours truly, Yours truly,

JACK OF BOTH SIDES. MR. EDITOR :- Your neighbor of the Polynesian,

in the plenitude of his wisdom, and with bowels of compassion largely distended in behalf of some of the Government officials, comes down upon your correspendent Perott in his last number like a thousand of brick, evidently supposing that he has completely de-molished the said Perott, and "like a bad penny, nailed him to the counter." In accordance with the general course pursued by the Polynesian, it was not supposed by Perott that any remarks made by him or by any other person, reflecting in the least upon parties connected with the government, would pass unnoticed. Its "snapper up" propensities and antecedents are diametrically against any such probability, no matter bow great the wrong complained of, or respectful the complaint made. It was supposed, however, that the gentlemen of the Polynesian would use fair words instead of employing the vocabulary of Billingsgate, and not misrepresent the intentions of those even who they choose to style as possessed of "scribbling propensities," and "who rush into print regardless of the truth of their assertions.".

up some of the principal items of Perott seriation."

The principal item, if Perott may be allowed to judge, is a charge of inhuman brutality against police officer Jourdan—an office notoriously a nuisance in the Gentlemen, is the charge true or false? If false, why do you not say so? If true, why has he not been put out of office, and some decent man been put in his place? We beg you will not ignore this proposition, but speak " right out in meeting." as it appears to be the only item in the bill of fare served up by Perott that you have not tasted, eaten the whole of, and digested with entire satisfaction to yourself, if to the satisfaction of but few others.

The gentlemen of the Polynesian propose to "take

By what principle of justice or common sense the onclusions of the amanuensis of the Marshal are arrived at, we wot not. Did the prisoner, we ask you in all seriousness, rise upon the guard until he was goaded into resentment, by being forced to keep pace goaded into resentment, by being forced to keep pace with the other prisoners in their march from the prison to their place of labor, suffering as he had been from indisposition, and manacled as he was with a heavy chain? Believing that the prisoner, no matter for what offence he is a prisoner, was weak and feeble—but whether weak and feeble is a matter of no consideration—we assert that he was shamefully abused by Jourdan, if by nobody else, for a "doubtful offence," and we blame the Marshal for not summarily dismissing him from office.

marily dismissing him from office.

The "stripes" are another affair; and we are happy to congratulate the Marshal and his amanuensis, that such is the case. The statement was made to us upon authority deemed reliable, and it must be evident to any one that a person having the smallest possible quantity of brains would not give currency to such a report through the column of a public journal unless he supposed he was stating facts. A sus-picion of malice in this connection cannot exist in the mind of any sensible person, for contradiction would be sure to follow.

As to the food furnished the prisoners: here we appear to be lame, according to the statement of the Marshal—so says his amanuensis. We hope we were in error; but in this relation must be allowed to rein error; but in this relation must be allowed to remark that not many months since a large lot of condemned bread, not made of "the best Hawaiian flour," was purchased and sent to the prison. We also know it was soon after returned to town and sold at auction. By whose orders, or for what purpose it was purchased, or why it was returned and sold at auction, let those in the secret inform us. We also know that the quality of food presented to view as the prisoners march through the streets, poorly corresponds to bread made from the best "Hawaiian Flour and Hawaiian beef"—also, "ten, potatoes, taro or poi." We supposed, although we have not recently read the prison regulations, that the Marshal purveyed for the prison under the directions of the Privy Council, through the keeper of the prison, a gentleman of known integrity—her above suspicious of wrong.

Toward the Marshal, personally, we have none but kindly feeling; as a gentleman, we believe him to be above represent; but if he is remise in the discharge